THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING POURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Mexican Question in Congress. From the Herald.

There were some interesting proceedings on Monday last upon the Mexican question in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate the resolution of Mr. Chandler was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of the correspondence between him and Lewis D. Campbell, late United States Minister to Mexico, and all correspondence with the successor of Mr. Campbell since his appointment. This inquiry looks bad for Mr. Otterbourg, and is evidently not intended as a compliment to the Secretary of State. Next, Mr. Summer's resolution was adopted by the Senate, calling upon the State Department for all information in its possession touching recent events in Mexico. Mr. Sumner said he expected to get the particulars of the arrest, trial, and execution of Maximilian, and also the proceedings in the case of Santa Anna, whose arrest and exeoution might possibly raise a question of in-ternational law. This resolution, therefore,

was eminently proper, and we trust it will be freely and satisfactorily answered. But Mr. Chandler had another resolution to offer, which, after reciting the exterminative decree of Maximilian and the massacres of Mexican Liberals committed under it, directs an inquiry by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and a report upon the facts. This is Mr. Chandler's way of proclaiming his approval of Maximilian's execution, and his resolution amounts to nothing more. It is not the business of the United States Senate, however, but of the Juarez Government, to make up a case justifying the killing of Maximilian. In the House, on the same day with the aforesaid proceedings in the Senate, Mr. Wood, of New York, offered a Mexican resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire if certain outrages against international law and treaties, and others in violation of the rights of American citizens, do not "call for immediate and summary action on the part of this Government." Perhaps they do; but we suspect that Mr. Wood was inspired by the filibusters. Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts. offered a resolution for an inquiry into the abduction of Santa Anna from an American vessel, accompanying which was a resolution broadly censuring the temporizing Mexican diplomacy of Mr. Seward; all of which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. From all these materials some definite action on the part of Congress in reference to the affairs of Mexico will most likely follow at the session of this Congress of October or December next. It is to be regretted that the two Houses, with the collapse of the Rebellion, did not at once settle this business as they could have done; but better late than never. General. Grant's plan was then and still is the one thing needful for Mexico-active and decisive

General Butler's Resolutions, From the Herald.

The resolutions of General Butler, offered in the House, ordering a special committee of five members to proceed to an inquiry into the facts, circumstances, and conspirators concerned in President Lincoln's assassination, etc., and authorizing the committee to report a bill of grace and amnesty, in their discretion. knowledge of said conspiracy and conspirators and their proceedings, in consideration of giving all such knowledge to the committee, we think were wisely adopted. It is widely believed, and we are inclined to this opinion, that the assassin Booth and his immediate accomplices were but the instruments of more important conspirators at Richmond and elsewhere, and it is supposed that some of them may be smoked out by the offer of amnesty to some such Confederate, for example, as Surratt. In this view the investigation is not only proper, but it is demanded by every consideration of sound policy, in order that no stone may be left unturned in the efforts of the Government to reach the real contrivers of this assassination conspiracy, and the treasury and treasury agents from which the funds were supplied to Booth and his associate assassins.

Wanted-A Policy.

From the Tribune. Mexico begins the work of reconstruction with the civilized world arrayed against her. There is a morbid sentiment that might indorse the execution of Maximilian, but with the exception of the Evening Post, the organ of Calcraft and Jack Ketch, we see no newspaper supporting the policy which directed his death. Even in Congress, which has always championed the cause of Liberalism, it has thus far been imposssible to pass a resolution of congratulation to Mexico over her triumph. Had Maximilian been sent out of the country,

we believe such a resolution would have been

passed unanimously.

Our own part in this disaster, thanks to an imbecile and purposeless policy, has been humiliating. Maximilian was executed in defiance of the United States. We asked the poor boon of his life, and it was denied. Sants Anna, an exile, and taken from an American ship, is either dead or under sentence of When America took a great Rebel from the deck of an English vessel, we were

compelled to return him almost by the next The defiance that we dared not to offer England, Mexico offers us. Our flag was no protection to Santa Anna; it was even trampled upon by the Mexican soldiers. Now we are told that it was Mr. Seward's intercess for the life of Maximilian that directly caused his death; that before the letter of the Secretary of State was received there was no intention of executing the Emperor; that upon its reception the Liberal army indignantly demanded that he should be slain, as if to teach our Government its impertinence in interfer-

ing. If this be true, the humiliation is com-

The United States is pledged to oppose aggressive wars of European powers against American Republics; and for this reason we are held morally responsible by foreign governments for something of the conduct of the nations we protect. After Mr. Seward protested against the French occupation of Mexico, and, obeying the national will, demanded the withdrawal of French troops, it is not strange that Europe expected that our influence would be used to restrain Mexico from such acts as the killing of prisoners of war, or that the United States should be denounced in the French Assembly as responsible for the death of Maximilian. There is little doubt that the United Stases could have saved

the life of the Emperor, for the Mexican

Republic owes its very existence to the sym-

Married Street, Description of the London

States, Napoleon would inevitably have finished his work. It is certain that the Liberals understand this, and that if Mr. Seward had shown as much energy in sending a United States Minister to Maxico as he did in recalling one from Austria, they might have been saved from this error. A mistake it was, for though we appreciate fully all the arguments in its favor-the order of October for the execution of captured Liberals as brigands, the stern lesson taught foreign usurpers-yet the young Republic is signally unfortunate in opposing itself to the spirit of all Christian nations. Mexico has gone back to the days of Carthage and Rome. and crowned her victory with barbaric laurels, When we say that our action might have spared her this, we remember Mr. Campbell idling in New Orleans without orders, the United States absolutely unrepresented at the Liberal headquarters, and the subsequent appointment of an unknown foreigner to a position which none but an American statesman should fill. This is the pitiful policy which resulted in the deliberate refusal of the only boon we asked Mexico to grant-the lives of the vanquished. We gave her sympathies which were stronger in the end than armies, and yet Mr. Seward can obtain for us nothing in return but a trampled flag.

Congress and Reconstruction-Progress From the Times, of the Work.

The prompt and withal moderate action of Congress is the best answer to those who impute to it a desire to disturb the settlement to be effected under the existing acts. It began by expressly limiting the work of the session to the removal of difficulties arising out of an erroneous interpretation of the law. It has steadily resisted attempts to disturb the limitation and to reopen the question of reconstruction. And the two bills now before it-one pushed through the House on Tuesday by Mr. Stevens under the pressure of the previous question, and the other still before the Senate under the pilotage of Mr. Trumbull-are evidence of the good faith with which both bodies are prepared to adhere to the terms of settlement now before the South.

By neither of the measures is any new issue raised, or any new condition imposed. They differ mainly in regard to the seat of abolute military authority-not as to the sufficiency or supremacy of the authority itself. Mr. Stevens' bill vests it in the military commanders, each of whom is left to decide for nimself what is necessary, and to act on the dictates of his own mind; while Mr. Trumbull's bill makes the General of the Armies of the United States the final judge and, as it were, the supervisory officer in respect of suspensions, removals, and other details of the district commanders' operations. Practically, perhaps, the distinction would not materially alter the result; but the method proposed by Mr. Trumbull has the merit of securing uniformity of proceeding, and, moreover, harmonizes better with established military discipline. Aside from this differencewhich will, no doubt, be readily adjusted by a conference—the two bills cover the same ground in a manner substantially the same. And though they play havoc with Mr. Stanbery's superfine logic, and counteract certain instructions of the Executive, we are persuaded that they in no degree conflict with the popular estimate of the purposes contemplated by Congress in the enactment of the present law. They make the military the supreme power throughout the South pending the completion of the reconstruction process, and they give to the Registration Boards, acting on instructions from the district commanders, a wide latitude in determining the to any party or parties having any personal range of disfranchisement. In both respects, we think that Mr. Bingham is correct in claiming that they reflect the will of the re-

presented States. It is to be regretted that Mr. Stevens deemed it expedient to stifle debate. Despatch is desirable, but completeness of detail is yet more so, and the latter is possible only when an ample opportunity is afforded for analysis and suggestion. The rhetoric of Messrs. Brooks and Wood is valueless in this connection. As a contribution to their party record it may be well enough, and the force of some of their strictures is indisputable; but practically what does it amount to? It neither shakes the intentions of Congress nor perfects the measure as a means of reconstruction. It might, under certain circumstances, aggravate the difficulties to be encountered by the South, but by no possibility could it afford relief.

For the same reason, we trust that Mr. Brooks' appeal to the President to do what can be done to obstruct the passage of an amendatory act will pass unheeded. The South has already suffered much too severely at the hands of those who profess to be its peculiar friends, and they will best show their friendship now by leaving the law to work out the will of Congress unobstructed. The maintenance of his consistency is not a consideration that can justify Mr. Johnson in renewing a contest in which his defeat would be inevitable. His conscience may demand some reservations, perhaps a protest, but for a veto, with its irritation and the chance of temporary delay, there would be no excuse. Congress has surely a right to interpret its own enactments, and this is all which either Mr. Stevens or Mr. Trumbull just now proposes.

The President and the New Reconstruction Bill. From the World.

The action of President Johnson on the additional Reconstruction bill, which will be before him within a day or two, is of no practical consequence, since two-thirds of both Houses stand ready to repass it if it encounters his veto. He, of course, cannot sign it; the question is merely whether he will return it with his objections or passively allow it to become a law by keeping it the ten days allowed him by the Constitution for its consideration. If he wishes a troublesome Congress to disperse immediately to their homes, he will expedite their adjournment by a prompt veto. But if he thinks they have consummated all the mischief of which they are capable, and that he is under less obligation to consult their convenience than his own dignity, he may as well retain the bill and allow it quietly to become a law by the lapse of ten days. In that case Congress would have to continue in session until the expiration of the time, as its adjournment would kill the bill as dead as an unsurmounted veto. How Congress would employ itself meanwhile is not very easy to predict, but the Republican members would have to be

constantly at their posts, lest a veto should be slipped in and prevail in their absence. President Johnson will not announce his purpose in advance, and if he decides upon a veto he will naturally take some time for its preparation; so that even as respects the con-tinuance of the session, it is of little conse-quence whether he adopts the active or the passive method of dissent. This being the case, we think (without, of course, presuming to offer advice) that it would be quite as well to let the ten days pass without any further futile attempts to arrest the tyrauny and folly pathy of the American people with the futile attempts to arrest the Liberals. But for the attitude of the United of a headstrong Congress.

shape it finally assumes, cannot be really more objectionable than the original law. In fact, the former Reconstruction acts, as con-struct by President Johnson in his former vetoes, contain all the odions features which the new legislation seeks to enforce, so that no objection can be made to this bill which did not equally apply to the former bills as President Johnson understood them at the time of signing his veto messages. A veto directed merely against what is new in the additional bill would touch only on matters of detail intended to give effect to the animus clearly disclosed in the former acts, and de-nounced with suitable energy in the former vetoes. If Congress goes inside a State, and disfranchises its citizens, the enormity of the wrong is not a question of arithmetic relating to the number of the disfranchised, but to the right of Congress to interfere at all. It has just as clear a right to disfranchise everybody that it has to disfranchise anybody—that is to say, no right at all. Admitting the negroes to the suffrage is virtually disfranchising an equal number of the white citizens, since it nullifies their votes. The strength of the argument is against the principle of the original act. Once admit that Congress can go within a State and make or unmake voters, and you give up the whole case. If Congress may disfranchise, it may make the disfranchisement effectual. If Congress may annul State governments, it may displace their offi-The particular machinery or agencies by which it overrides the Constitution is of comparatively little consequence. The fundamental objection is to the thing itself. The enormity of a murder is the same whether it perpetrated with a pistol or with poison. e do not know, therefore, what new points can be made against the additional bifl, important enough to render it worth while to inerpose a veto which is certain to be overruled. objection is not to the particular shape of the Devil's hoofs or the particular twist in his horns, but to the Devil himself. The substitution of military despotism for republican government is in all shapes odious and abominable. We dare not refine on such subjects, lest we impair that honest and hearty abhorrence of the iniquity which is the apon-taneous impulse of freemen. We care not whether these tools of tyranny, the interloping registrars, take the oath of the applicant or examine other witnesses; what we object to is their standing to bar the gates of suffrage at all. We care not whether General Grant is made tyrant-in-chief, or whether each of the five petty tyrants is supreme in his own military district: what we object to is military tyranny itself, and the suppression of free in stitutions in the land of their birth. We do not see, therefore, that there is any urgent call for a new veto, unless the President covets the occasion to reiterate the honest indignation of a freeman at the overthrow of the public

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MAKE A NOTE OF."

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Fact II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rabid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof them to not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few or Little's Sales have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases only, is the strongest evidence that b t a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at take if successful. FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading princicles upon which all burgiar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around harro of wrought iren, hardened street, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lille, in the Chiliediron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of differen

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by boits or riveis, or both. To this principle there are various objections.—The cast is double. The wrought from plates, which are the strength of thessie, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burgiars' tools. The boits or rivets are easily forced by sultable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. The former principle, adopted by Little, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, boits, etc.; has no wrought from ostelide to be operated upon by burgiars' implements.

Fact IV.—Mr. Little, the Patentes, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burgiars to grind through chilied from or hardened steet, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling from and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burgiar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burgiar to make. As a proof of his auccess, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works. New York:—

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Fact V.—The proposition made the public heretoiore is now renewed: I will nurnish Saies or Vault
Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers,
and at one-third less price; and the same may be
tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to
test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar
to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners
Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts,
they seel the need of additional security. I will ex
thange with them, on fair terms, giving them sill the
late improvements, and the increased security, which
is claimed to be beyond the reach of Birglars, until
some new system shall be developed in the working
of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII .- It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Sale, as now made, under ordinary circumstar (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timb usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

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they so decide.

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we desire to get another from you, provided you will
allow us something for the one we now have. None
of the fron work is broken from the Salo, but the
sides are pulled out, knob broken off, and it is ateamed
inside; otherwise we believe it all right. We have
had an experienced mechanic to examine it, and he
gave it as his opinion that the Safe, as it now is, will
not be reliable in another fire; but that, under the
hands of Salte manulactorers, it can be made good
again; and he suggested the idea to us that you might
anow us something for it, in our purchase of a new one.
The Safe is a small one, and was purchased from you
by Mr. William Johnson, formerly liquor dealer in
this city, from whom we purchased it. The key is
numbered [2017. Let us hear from you.

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STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South TEARD Street, and at the Wareroom,
These goods are all of their own manufacture. As
Mr. SMYTH has practical workman, their PLATED
and SILVEE-WARE is superior to any in the
market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in
the country when he was the practical partner of the
late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be
seen in daily use, and will recommend inemselves,
at the following hotels.—
GIRARD BOU-K Philadelphia.
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LA PI-RRK BOU-K Philadelphia.
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ST. : HAMLES HOTEL Philadelphia.
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Although we keep constantly on hand a large and
varied stock of the above goods, when desired they
may be made to order of any given pattern, at short
notice.

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EWIS LADOMUS & CO.

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 809 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

WATCHES,

JEWELBY, SILVER-WAREL

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JOHN BOWMAN. No. 704 ARCH Street,

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city FOR TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 265 WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. OASSIDY. NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY. SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ABTICLES OF

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected

EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsur-assed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing.

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HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

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G. RUSSELL & CO., NO. 22 NOETH SIXTH STREET, Have just received per steamship Europe, an

MANTLE CLOCKS, Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 362 C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Gold and Silver Watch Cases, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from \$6 to \$800. Our assortment comprises such choice metodies as—
"When the Swallows Homeward Fiy."
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"Fanat Walts." etc. etc.
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

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Imperters of Watches, etc., 11 Hamth[rp] No. 224 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

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After several monthe' preparation. Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the chiertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

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